



Saves 7-8 of the labor of planting.

THE COLE ONE-HORSE GRAIN DRILL

If you plant your grain crop right between your cotton or corn rows with a COLE ONE-HORSE GRAIN DRILL you are far surer of a good stand when winter is over than if you sow broadcast, or with a Western Drill.

With one of these machines you can go right between your cotton or corn rows and plant three furrows at a time. No need to wait until the crops are gathered. No need to make seven trips to plow and harrow the land. The soil of your fields is well cultivated in summer and by grain-growing time is well settled, making an ideal seed-bed for grain. Just plant your crop between the rows with a Cole. Save 7-8 of the labor. One man and one horse can easily plant 6 to 8 acres a day. Besides your cotton or corn crop you get a good grain crop and you can follow this with a cow-pea crop in the spring and plant it with the SAME MACHINE.

Sow Grain Between Your Cotton or Corn Rows

The seed are planted in little furrows which protect the grain from the winter winds and cold. No danger of the plants "spewing" up. The seed are planted in a basin where they secure the moisture they need. You can sow three rows at a time with a Cole No. 34. Our other machines sow one and two rows. Fertilizer can be applied at the time of planting, and the machine is splendidly adapted to applying fertilizer to growing crops. Don't accept any of the shoddy imitations offered. See that you get the genuine COLE.

SULLIVAN HARDWARE CO.



EXCURSION
TO ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Via
PIEDMONT & NORTHERN RY
And
SEABOARD
Wednesday, September 15th, 1915.

Tickets sold on morning trains from Spartanburg and Greer. Special trains operated from Greenville and Anderson. The following low excursion rates and schedule will be used:

From	Schedule	Round Trip Fare	From	Schedule	Round Trip Fare
Spartanburg	10:20 A. M.	\$3.50	Pelzer	1:40 P. M.	3.00
Tusculum	10:40 A. M.	3.50	Williamston	1:50 P. M.	3.00
Pineau	10:50 A. M.	3.50	Anderson	2:00 P. M.	3.00
Greer	10:57 A. M.	3.50	Belton	2:10 P. M.	3.00
Chick Springs	11:05 A. M.	3.50	Honea Path	2:15 P. M.	3.00
Taylors	11:08 A. M.	3.50	Donalds	2:25 P. M.	3.00
Paris	11:16 A. M.	3.50	Shoals Jct.	2:30 P. M.	3.00
Greenville	1:00 P. M.	3.00	Hodges	2:40 P. M.	3.00
Piedmont	1:30 P. M.	3.00	Arrive Atlanta	7:00 P. M.	

RETURNING Tickets will be honored on all Seaboard Trains leaving Atlanta before midnight, Sunday, September 19th, 1915.

LAST CHANCE to go to Atlanta this summer on excursion rates. Don't forget the date, September 15th, 1915. Excursion will run rain or shine.

Special arrangements made for handling colored people.

For detail information call your nearest P. & N. Ticket Agent, or write
C. S. ALLEN,
Traffic Manager,
Greenville, S. C.

Just a Thought.

(From the New York Sun.)
While we are all thankful that what might have been a serious crash with Germany has apparently been averted, and while we are giving full praise to President Wilson and triumphant diplomacy, is it not just possible that there is another view of the situation?
Is it not possible that the German we all admired and praised has won a great victory over the Germany we despised and condemned?

No Glass Eye For Him.
"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Johnson.
"We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son.
"I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly," said the mother. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he could not keep it in his eye."—Kansas City Star.

Live on Love.
Papa—Why, hang it, girl, that fellow only earns \$9 a week!
Pleadingly Daughter—Yes; but, daddy, dear a week passes so quickly when you're fond of one another.—Judge.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

A Great Discovery.

"Some of the greatest discoveries of the ages," said the great scientist, "have been the result of accidents."
"I can readily believe that," said the fair lady. "I once made one myself."
"The great man blinked his amazement."
"Certainly," replied the fair one. "I found this by keeping a bottle of ink handy you can use a fountain pen just like any other pen—without all the trouble of filling it."—Christian Register.

Strong Teacher.

(Chicago Herald.)
The manager of a factory recently engaged a new man and gave instructions to the foreman to instruct him in his duties. A few days afterward the manager inquired whether the new man was progressing with his work.
The foreman, who had not agreed very well with the man in question, exclaimed angrily:
"Progressing! There's been a lot of progress. I have taught him everything I know and he is still an ignorant fool."

But They Won't Turn Around.
A bunch of Russians hit the dust. Wherever the German rifles crack, they would not think the German words like to shoot people in the back.
—Houston Post.

CHINA REGAINS CONTROL OVER OUTER MONGOLIA

Peking, August 27.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—China is about to regain nominal control of Outer Mongolia, which declared its freedom from Chinese suzerainty at the beginning of the revolution in 1911 and set up an independent government with the Unga Kutuktu as sovereign.

In accordance with the recently perfected Sino-Russian-Mongolian Agreement, Outer Mongolia again recognizes China's suzerainty, but becomes autonomous and retains its rights to administer its internal affairs and engage in international negotiations respecting commerce and industry.

This agreement was signed by representatives of China, Russia and Mongolia at Kiachta on June 7, and became effective immediately, although the formal ratification will not take place until late in September. Mr. Chen-lo, the Chinese diplomat who was chiefly responsible for the successful negotiations, will then go to Unga, the ancient Mongolian capital, accompanied by aides and three hundred and fifty soldiers, preparatory to conferring the title of Khan upon the Kutuktu. This will be done with great ceremony under the direction of Mr. Chen-lo, who will remain in Unga as the Chinese Dignitary representing President Yuan Shi-kai.

Unlike commissioners who went to Mongolia in former centuries, Mr. Chen-lo and his party will not ride camels northward from Peking across the great Gobi desert, but will travel by the Trans-Siberian railway to Lake Baikal, where automobiles will carry them southward.

Mongolia is a great unsurveyed land. Its inhabitants are chiefly wandering tribes. There are probably nearly a million of them, but no census has ever been made. The state contains about 1,368,000 square miles. It is five times as large as Texas. New York could be included within its boundaries twenty-seven times and it would make ten Californias.

Outer Mongolia is a division which is poorly distinguished from Mongolia proper. On most maps it is traced as a vague portion of Mongolia adjoining Siberia. Its boundaries are as indefinite as its political status has been for centuries. Outer Mongolia claimed to be all Mongolia and assumed direction of affairs of the entire geographical division known as Mongolia. When it threw off Chinese rule it pretended to speak for all Mongolia. However, there were certain portions of the country which insisted they remain loyal to China.

Because of the shiftlessness of the Mongolians and their dislike of work, Chinese found it profitable to locate there centuries ago and engaged in farming, crude manufacturing industries and trade. Russia always feared Mongolia would afford the Chinese a gateway to Siberia and enacted strict legislation to keep the Chinese out of the territory east of Lake Baikal.

"Outer Mongolia for the Mongolians," has been Russia's watchword for many years. Increasing Chinese immigration to Mongolia, together with the increase in the Chinese political influence, alarmed Russia, which reasoned that the Mongolians were so few and feeble they would never imperil Russian interests in Siberia.

When Outer Mongolia threw off Chinese rule, Russia recognized the independent government set up by the Unga Kutuktu and negotiated a trade treaty in which the new power was called "Mongolia" and not "Outer Mongolia." China feared Russia was about to annex Mongolia. Japan also began an active extension of its influence in the chaotic country. Consequently Chinese officials made every effort to conciliate Outer Mongolia and soon discovered that Russia had no desire, apparently, to annex Mongolia, but merely desired that it be maintained as an autonomous state which would stand as a barrier between Siberia and the thrifty millions south of it, with whom the Russian peasant cannot compete.

Under the tripartite agreement a commission named by the participating powers will determine the limits of autonomous Mongolia. This commission is to begin its work within two years. Its task will probably be long and trying. There have never been surveys and the dividing line between Outer Mongolia and Mongolia proper has always been in the twilight zone, and the cause of heated controversy.

Ambitious Outer Mongolia leaders hoped to induce Russia to support them in uniting all Mongolia in an independent power, and were unwilling to consider returning to Chinese protection until it became clear that Russia would not lend them a hand in taking over Inner Mongolia and creating an all-Mongolian government.

Russia gets exemption from duty on all Russian goods entering Mongolia, and on all Mongolian goods exported to Russia. The agreement grants Chinese goods the same treatment that China gives Mongolian goods. Chinese goods entering Mongolia from the north are to enjoy the same treatment as Russian goods.

China will direct the Mongolian postoffice, while the Mongolian government will supervise its own telegraph lines. Each nation will maintain a court at Unga and all defendants will be tried in their own courts. President Yuan Shi-kai has already issued an amnesty for the leaders instrumental in influencing

French Senator On Relation of Industry To Present Conflict

Paris, Aug. 31.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—Senator Charles Humbert, one of the leading members of the senate committee on military affairs, has written for The Associated Press the subjoined article on the relation of industry to the war.

Senator Humbert has been conducting the successful campaign for the high pressure production by the whole industrial resources of France of the shells and guns which he and his colleagues consider essential to victory. He is the new proprietor of Le Journal with a circulation of about one million. Senator Humbert writes:

"The important part played by industry in the present war is due not only to the power and the perfection of firearms, but even more to the immense number of men in line. These millions of combatants would be nothing more than a mob predestined to massacre without the tools of combat which must incessantly be supplied and renewed, and which, for their manufacture in sufficient quantities, require the mobilization of numerous factories provided with the means of turning out the most modern instruments of war."

"Long before the war it could be seen what character the hostilities would take on. Personally, I predicted it. The Germans, especially, were very well aware of it, and it is only necessary to think for a moment of the formidable preparations they had made to realize that they could put at the service of their warlike intentions a military machinery ready to its last detail. The work they have done of recent years to renew their artillery and to supply their armies with heavy, long, range guns, sufficiently widely to be able to follow the movements of their troops, was most significant. I regret very deeply that my own country, in spite of off repeated warnings, did not follow their example. And yet, it ought to have been pretty evident that in this century of scientific progress, of machinery to the limit, supplies would play in war a part as important as they play in the economic life of every day."

"But the actual experience of war has gone far beyond our foresight for it. The destructive power of the firearms—rifles, machine guns, rapid fire guns of all calibers—has been so revealed on the field of battle that the combatants have had to renounce completely the system of manoeuvring in open country. Every troop which attempts to advance in the open against a well-armed enemy awaiting the attack, is doomed fatally to disaster; in an instant the fire of machine guns mows down the ranks like a blade of steel moving down grain; and the volleys of artillery methodically annihilates them, letting nothing escape."

"That is the reason for the necessity for seeking protection, as much as may be, against these storms of steel and explosives; it is the reason for the enormous development of field fortifications, trenches, underground chambers, redoubts, concealed shelters and so on. The old fortifications of other times, fixed, standing out, marked in advance for the fire of the enemy's artillery, cannot hold out against the projectiles of giant cannon. But the plain ditch, scarcely a yard or two wide, easily dug, completed with invisible arrangements, the approach to which is made impracticable by means of barbed-wire entanglements—that constitutes an obstacle almost impossible to be taken. Infantry, coping to take it at a charge, will leave before such an obstacle every man, though they be innumerable—for one machine gun, give it time and sufficient to feed it, will mow down a thousand men as easily as a hundred, and ten thousand, if necessary, as easily as a thousand."

"But, on the other hand, this thread-like obstacle, dug in the ground, furnishes only a very reduced target for artillery fire. To hit it, it is not enough simply to spend projectiles—they have got to be wasted to demolish the terrain under a veritable hell of devastating explosives, under a deluge of shrapnel."

"That is why the consumption of munitions, and especially artillery munitions has exceeded anything that was ever conceived in time of peace. And the farther it goes, the fortifications of the battlefields daily become more complete and more difficult to reach, the use of projectiles must be more widely foreseen."

"Moreover, this intensive firing itself wears out the gun, made only to fire some thousands of rounds, and there is therefore the necessity of replacing them unceasingly. From this it is easy to see the enormous effort which must be required at the factories to keep on supplying guns and munitions. The group of belligerents who will win this war is that which, thanks to its industry, will have been able to push the produc-

Outer Mongolia to throw off Chinese rule.

While Outer Mongolia for centuries had a sort of semi-autonomy, which was guaranteed by the Manchurian rulers, it never previously enjoyed full autonomy under Chinese directions such as it has now come into. However, both China and Russia are believed to have had a distinct diplomatic triumph in the settlement of Outer Mongolia's status. Under the new agreement Outer Mongolia may direct its interior affairs without outside influence. China has regained territory which is almost one-third of the republic's entire area, and Russia has erected a buffer between Siberia and the

tion of firearms, projectiles and explosives to the highest point and maintain it there.

"I have heard that a German officer, speaking to one of your compatriots, boasted that the troops of the Kaiser would take Calais whenever they willed—by 'paying the price,' which he set at 50,000 killed. This boast is silly. Simply spending men will not give results. The Germans can pay our terrible three-inch guns a bloody price of fifty or five hundred thousand men if they please, without getting anywhere. But the day when, duly provisioned for that purpose, we scatter along their lines the tempests of iron and fire that we are preparing for them, they will have to abandon their burrows, and our infantry will occupy the ground gained, their guns on their shoulders without losing a man."

"I have confidence in the final victory—a victory perhaps less distant than is believed—of France and her allies. The advantage which the German heavy artillery had over us can only be temporary. The industrial strength of the peoples leagued together for the defence of right far surpasses that of the enemies of humanity; and the freedom of the seas permits us to profit of the labors of that great America whose sympathies, as we know, go out to the cause of the independence of peoples."

"France, in any case, has had, for centuries, the genius of artillery; once more she has given a proof of this in her marvelous three-inch guns, which no German cannon anywhere near approaches in perfection. When she shall have completed her armaments in heavy artillery, we shall show that we fear Germany in no field, and that her pretended superiority is merely presumptuous."

It is likely to fool an American hellion when a foreign nobleman talks through his cornet instead of his hat.

Goods
Well
Bought
Are Half Sold

We buy for CASH, and get low prices; we sell for CASH, and give good values. Note these values.

36 inch Colored Window
Scrim, worth 10c, at per 5c

27 inch Antiseptic
Diaper cloth, per bolt 75c

36 inch Hospital Gingham
all colors, worth 15c, 10c

36 inch Genuine Cannon Cloth
regular 12 1-2c, values, 10c

Boys All Wool Suits, all ages,
well worth \$3.50, at \$2.39

64x80 inch Cotton Blankets,
smooth and heavy, worth
\$1.25 and \$1.50, at \$1.00

36 inch heavy Flannelette. Very
wide worth 15c at, per 10c

50 inch All Wool Serge, in all
colors, Regular \$1.25
value, here 85c

Children's Amoskeg Gingham
Dresses, All sizes. Well
worth 75c. Here at 50c

Boy's School Pants. Well
made and serviceable,
only 50c

32x90 Crinkle Bed Spreads
regular \$1.25 value 89c

35 inch French Percales, light
or dark, Regular 10c value at 8c

ABE LESSER

"The Dry Goods King"

West Side Square

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Life Insurance

- Lifts Mortgages
- Increases Savings
- Finances Families
- Educates Orphans
- Inspires Confidence
- Neutralizes Sorrow
- Supports Credit
- Uplifts Homes
- Relieves Want
- Assists Widows
- Nurses the Needy
- Creates an Estate
- Endears you to your Family

And The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

of Newark, N. J., is the one in which the above things can be best accomplished.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company

M. M. MATTISON, General Agent.
C. W. Webb, District Agent.

J. J. Trowbridge,
Special Agent.

C. E. Tribble,
Special Agent.

Bleckley Building. Anderson, S. C.

ANNUAL EXCURSION

To
SAVANNAH, GA., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
AND TAMPA.

Tuesday, September 21st, 1915

Via
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
In Connection with Blue Ridge Ry.



	Rt Fares Savannah	Rt Fares Jacksonville	Rt Fares Tampa
Anderson	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$9.00
Belton	4.00	7.00	9.00
Honea Path	3.90	6.75	8.90
Williamston	4.00	7.00	9.00
Donalds	3.80	6.65	8.80
Shoals Junction	3.75	6.60	8.75

Tickets will be sold for all trains September 21st. Tickets good returning on all regular trains to reach original starting point before midnight as follows: To Savannah, Sept. 26th., to Jacksonville, Sept. 28th., to Tampa, Sept. 30th., 1915.

SCHEDULE:		
Leave Anderson 9:15 A. M.	4:42 P. M.	
Arrive Savannah 6:40 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	
Ar. Jacksonville 10:30 P. M.	8:25 A. M.	

Through coaches and pullman sleepers will be handled. For complete information, pullman reservation, etc., apply to ticket agents. J. R. ANDERSON, Supt. B. R. Ry. W. R. TABER, T. P. A. Anderson, S. C. Greenville, S. C.

W. E. McGee, A. G. P. A., Columbia, S. C.

STATE RAISED SEED OATS FOR SALE

2300 Bu. Fulghum	85c
7800 Bu. Cokers Pedigreed	62c
3200 Bu. Applier	56c

These Oats are Stained but Sound. Send for Samples. Prices are F. O. B. Blackville but will deliver at these prices to Carolina points in lots of 500 bushels or more.

J. M. FARRELL,
Blackville, S. C.

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Represent the utmost service, safety, mileage and pleasure obtainable from an Auto-Vacation trip.

TODD AUTO SHOP
Opposite The Palmetto
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